

I

URBAN DISTRICT
OF
KNOTTINGLEY
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector
FOR THE YEAR
1968



U R B A N D I S T R I C T

O F

K N O T T I N G L E Y

A N N U A L R E P O R T

O F T H E

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

F O R T H E Y E A R

1968.

B Y

J . F . F R A S E R

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer's Section,
Health Department,
Baghill House,
Walkergate,
Pontefract.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Lady and Gentlemen,

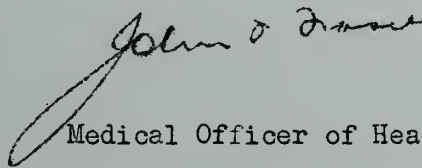
I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, a Report on the Health and Health Services of the Urban District during the year 1968.

The Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is complementary to this Report.

For your information, certain details of the personal health services administered by the County Council are included.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John D. Jones". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

Medical Officer of Health.

KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1968.

Chairman: Cr. G. Penty.

Vice Chairman: Cr. E. Tree.

Cr. A. Cardwell.

Cr. Mrs. M. Nunns, J.P.

Cr. P. O'Driscoll.

Cr. P. H. Furniss.

Cr. B. T. Gates.

Cr. J. Sellers.

Cr. A. Thorpe.

Cr. W. G. Watt.

Clerk to the Council:-

H. B. Probert Esq.

Medical Officer of Health:-

John F. Fraser,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Public Health Inspector:-

L. Barber Esq.,
M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.H.

P A R T O N E

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of District: 2,837 Acres.
 Population, mid-year, Registrar General's estimate: 16,200
 Number of Inhabited houses at the end of 1968: 4,420
 Rateable Value: 1968 - £768,763.
 Product of Penny Rate: 1968 - £3,200.
 These figures show a population increase of 990.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1967.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	137 (161)	131 (150)	268 (311)
Illegitimate.	16 (13)	10 (12)	26 (25)
Totals:-	<u>153 (174)</u>	<u>141 (162)</u>	<u>294 (336)</u>
Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population:	18.1 (22.1)		
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 estimated population:	17.4 (21.0)		
<u>Stillbirths.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	- (3)	- (5)	- (8)
Illegitimate.	1 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)
Totals:-	<u>1 (3)</u>	<u>1 (5)</u>	<u>2 (8)</u>
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths:	6.8 (23.0)		
Rate per 1,000 estimated population:	0.12 (0.52)		
<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All age groups.	65 (60)	45 (48)	110 (108)
<u>Infants under One Year.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	- (4)	3 (4)	3 (8)
Illegitimate.	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Totals:-	<u>- (4)</u>	<u>3 (4)</u>	<u>3 (8)</u>
Maternal Deaths:	Nil. (Nil)		
<u>Death Rates.</u>			
Crude rate per 1,000 population:	6.8 (7.1)		
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population:	11.5 (11.6)		
All infants per 1,000 live births:	10.2 (24.4)		
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births:	11.2 (25.6)		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births:	Nil. (Nil)		
Maternal Deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths:	Nil. (Nil)		

The number of births decreased by 42 as compared with last year, and the birth rate has dropped from 22.1 to 18.1 accordingly.

Deaths have increased by 2. The infant mortality rate is 10.2 as against 24.4 last year.

The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table.

TABLE I.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach.	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, bronchus.	3	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast.	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus.	-	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms.	9	4	13
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms.	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	-	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease.	-	2	2
Hypertensive Disease.	1	1	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease.	24	6	30
Other Forms of Heart Disease.	2	5	7
Cerebrovascular Disease.	3	8	11
Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	2	-	2
Pneumonia.	7	5	12
Bronchitis and Emphysema.	7	-	7
Peptic Ulcer.	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System.	-	2	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System.	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies.	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	1	1	2
All other accidents.	2	1	3
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries.	-	1	1
All other External Causes.	-	1	1
Totals:-	65	45	110

INFANT MORTALITY.

The following Table gives the causes of Infant Deaths during 1968 classified into age groups.

TABLE II.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 wk.	1 wk. to 1 month.	1 month to 1 year.	Totals.
Oesophagal Atresia.	M	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1
Toxaemia.	M	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	1	1
Acute Gastro-enteritis.	M	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1	-	1
Totals:		1	1	1	3

COMPARISON OF KNOTTINGLEY VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING URBAN DISTRICTS, THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE III.

	Knottingley Urban District.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Admin. County.	England and Wales (Provisional figures).
<u>BIRTH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
Crude Rate:	18.1	17.5	17.6	17.2
Adjusted Rate:	17.4	17.9	17.8	*
<u>DEATH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
All) Crude Rate:	6.8	12.3	11.6	11.2
causes) Adjusted Rate:	11.5	12.9	12.6	*
Infective and Para. Dis. Excl. Tub. but incl. Syphl. and other V.D.	*	*	*	*
Tuberculosis Respiratory.	-	0.03	0.03	0.04
Tuberculosis Other.	-	0.02	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis - All Forms.	-	0.05	0.05	0.04
Cancer, Lung, Bronchus.	0.25	0.49	0.48	0.58
Cancer, All Forms.	1.36	2.25	2.14	2.28
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	*	*	*	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases.	2.65	4.64	4.34	*
Respiratory Diseases.	1.17	1.74	1.66	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live & stillbirths).	-	0.09	0.22	0.20
Perinatal Mortality.	10.1	25.8	26.1	25.4
Neonatal Mortality.	6.8	13.1	13.1	12.5
Infant Mortality.	10.2	19.7	19.2	18.3
Stillbirths (per 1,000 live and stillbirths.)	6.8	14.4	15.2	14.8

* Figures not available.

PART TWO.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES.

The following Table shows the prevalence of infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, throughout the year.

TABLE IV.

	Jan/ Mar.	Apr/ June	Jul/ Sept.	Oct/ Dec.	Total	Deaths	No. of Cases Admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever.	2	1	-	-	3	-	1
Measles.	3	9	23	14	49	-	1
Dysentery.	-	3	8	3	14	-	13
Food Poisoning.	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	3	3	-	1
Totals:	5	13	33	20	71	-	18

Vaccination and Immunisation.

The immunisation programme against Diphtheria and Tetanus was continued during the year.

239 children under the age of 5 years received a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus.

A further 66 children under the age of 5 years received a reinforcing injection against Diphtheria and 68 a reinforcing injection against Tetanus.

The percentage of school children who have been immunised against Diphtheria is 76.39% and against Tetanus 75.52%.

The percentage of school children in Knottingley protected against Poliomyelitis is now 82.73%.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of Tuberculous persons:-

TABLE V.

Number of Cases on Register.	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	
At the commencement of 1968.	28	27	5	12	72
Notified for the first time during 1968.	1	2	1	-	4
Inward Transfers.	-	-	-	-	-
Removed from Register.	2	-	-	-	2
Cases remaining on Register at the end of 1968.	27	29	6	12	74

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table.

TABLE VI.

Entries relating to:	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Persons who have died.	-	-	-	-	-
Persons certified by the Medical Practitioner in attendance to have recovered.	2	-	-	-	2
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the district.	-	-	-	-	-
Revised Diagnosis.	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	2	-	-	-	2

During the year 4 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified.

National Assistance Act.

Section 47.

It was not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above Act.

PART III
COUNTY COUNCIL
OF THE
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
DIVISION 12

Pontefract Municipal Borough
Featherstone Urban District
Knottingley Urban District
Osgoldcross Rural District

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
1968

BY
J. F. FRASER
M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Divisional Staff at 31st December, 1968

Divisional Medical Officer.

J. F. Fraser, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Departmental Medical Officer
and School Medical Officer

Vacancy

School Medical Officer (Part-time)

J. Simons, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting Staff

Ophthalmologist

K. K. Prasher, M.B., B.S., D.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

R. W. I. Calderwood, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Oto-Rhino Laryngologist

K. M. Mayall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.F.P.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer.

Mrs. M. Craig

Health Visitors and School Nurses

Mrs. P. M. Brice
Mrs. B. Clarke
Miss L. O. I. Day
Miss A. Elsley.
Mrs. M. Faulkner
Miss B. N. Kennington
Miss M. Reading.
Mrs. M. P. Sawyer
Miss S. Sharpe
Mrs. E. M. Vipurse
Mrs. M. K. Walsh

Assistant Health Visitor

Mrs. L. Hudson

Tuberculosis Health Visitor

Mrs. E. W. Petch.

Midwives

Mrs. K. Berry
Miss K. Capper
Miss E. S. Essex
Mrs. E. Glover (Relief)
Miss C. Norton
Mrs. J. R. Pearson
Mrs. P. Philip
Mrs. A. M. Randall
Mrs. S. Whitehead

Home Nurses

Mrs. S. G. Cousins
Mrs. S. Eaton
Mrs. M. L. Etherington
Mrs. F. Green
Mrs. P. M. Long
Mrs. V. McVeigh
Mrs. A. Pearce
Mrs. J. M. Pycock
Mrs. D. Vause

Mental Welfare Officers

Miss M. Horsley.
Mr. G. F. G. Townend.

Speech Therapist

Mrs. N. Hepworth

Clerical Staff

Mr. W. Carver (Senior Clerk)
Mr. R. L. Smith (Deputy Senior Clerk)
Miss K. Duker
Miss J. M. E. Ellis
Miss J. M. Gibbons
Miss J. L. Newman
Miss M. A. Rooke
Miss A. Stainton
Mrs. E. M. Slack (Part-time)
Miss S. E. Wigham
Mrs. M. H. Carver (Part-time)
Mrs. P. Ramsdale (Part-time)
Mrs. S. Smith (Part-time)

INTRODUCTION.

In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as a whole, under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of live births registered in the divisional area during 1968 was 1299 a decrease of 100 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE 18.0 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 20.2 in the previous year. It was higher than the West Riding Administrative County rate of 17.6 and the England and Wales birth rate of 16.9

Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the divisional area after correction for transfers were 655 an increase of 11 compared with 1967.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 9.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The West Riding Administrative area was 11.6 and England and Wales, 11.9

Infant Mortality.

In 1968 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 13, a decrease of 18 compared with 1967. The Infant Mortality was 10.2 as against 22.2 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths in the divisional area during the year.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Of the 1274 notified live births, 373 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 21 of these cases.

Notifications.

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the division:-

Death of mother	-
Death of child	-
Still Births	1
Liability to be source of infection	-

Medical Assistance.

Medical Aid notices sent in by Midwives during 1968 numbered 11, all of these being domiciliary.

Analgesia.

All the domiciliary midwives held the certificate in gas and air analgesia administration and were equipped with a Trilene Analgesia Machine.

Pethidine only was given in 74 cases. Trilene was administered in 37 cases and with Pethidine in 132 cases.

Ante-natal Clinics.

There were two Ante-natal Clinics in the Division which were held at Pontefract and Knottingley. The ante-natal session at Knottingley was discontinued from the 1st July, 1968. During the year 137 patients attended. The total number of attendances was 539. 26 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held at Pontefract and Featherstone clinics.

These have continued to be fairly well attended and the number of attendances at these clinics during the year was 501.

Institutional Midwifery.

Patients from this division are admitted to either the Castleford Maternity Home or to the Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth.

During the year accommodation was provided for all applicants having their first baby, and for all those with home conditions unsuitable for a domiciliary confinement. Of the remaining applicants a high proportion were allotted beds.

Cervical Cytology.

A clinic is held each week at the Central Clinic, Trinity Street, Pontefract. Facilities for this examination are now available to all married women.

During 1968 39 sessions were held and 532 women examined.

CHILD WELFARE.

There are County owned clinics at Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley. A mobile caravan type clinic visits the Parishes of Whitley Bridge, Womersley, Eggborough, Brotherton, Kellington, Heck, Hensall, Monk Fryston and Fairburn in the Osgoldcross Rural District, at fortnightly intervals.

The new Health Centre at Hazel Road, Knottingley was opened in July, 1968 and the Chapel Street clinic premises were closed.

During 1968 2752 children attended at clinics and they made 18429 attendances.

The following proprietary preparations were available at cost prices to all women attending at the Clinics:-

Ostermilk No. 2	Farex.
Trufood, humanised.	Robinson's Groats.
Cow and Gate, full cream.	Robinson's Triple Pack.
Minadex.	Robrex.
Trufood Cereal.	Robsoup.
Adexalin.	Rose Hip Syrup.
Scotts Twin Pack.	

The annual turnover of baby food, etc., is approximately £6,000.

The following were distributed free of charge:-

Ascorbic Acid.	Ferrous Rumerate Tablets.
Fersamel Syrup.	Lactation Tablets.

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committees at the clinics for all the work they have done during the year.

Premature Babies.

During the year 95 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the division, and 16 were born at home.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Inspections.

Hitherto school children have been examined as a matter of routine at the following intervals:-

Entrants	5 years +
Second Age Group	7 years +
Intermediate years	10 years +
Leavers	14 years +

With effect from September 1968 it was decided to retain as routine examinations only the first (Entrants) and the last (Leavers). In the intervening years the parents are asked to complete a Health Questionnaire and only those children thought to require examination are dealt with. This allows the School Medical Officer to give more attention to the children likely to have defects.

The re-examination of children who, at previous periodical or special examination had been found to have defects, was made at each school medical inspection.

During the year, 3699 children received a full medical examination. A further 1046 children who had been found to have defects at previous examinations were also examined.

General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination, and 99.64% were classified as satisfactory and only 0.36% as unsatisfactory.

Uncleanliness.

During the year Health Visitors and School Nurses made 30049 examinations of children in schools. Of these 312 individual children were found to be infested.

SPECIAL CLINICS.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

Dr. K.K.Prasher holds a weekly clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. During the year 1429 children were examined. Of these, 528 were prescribed glasses.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Mr. K.M.Mayall holds fortnightly sessions at the Central Clinic, Pontefract for children from this division. During the year Mr. Mayall held 24 sessions and saw 118 children. In all, the children made 313 attendances.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

Mr. R.W.L. Calderwood, Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, and during the year 9 sessions were held. 67 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 75.

Child Guidance Treatment.

A Child Guidance Clinic is held weekly at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. Children from surrounding divisional areas attended here in addition to our own. Dr. K. Maxwell held consultant sessions.

Mr. P. Atkinson, Psychologist and Mrs. P.Y. Harris, Psychiatric Social Worker, continued to do much good work at the clinic.

Speech Therapy.

Mrs. N. Hepworth, Speech Therapist, held clinics on two half-days each week at Pontefract Central Clinic. In addition she has one session each week at the Castle Day E.S.N. School and at the Knottingley Clinic. During the year 184 sessions were held and 104 children were treated.

Handicapped Pupils.

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary, recommendations were made for placement in special schools.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training Colleges.

It is the duty of the School Medical Officer to examine candidates applying for entry to Training Colleges for the purpose of satisfying the College authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training. During the year 83 candidates were examined and where necessary X-Ray examinations arranged.

In the case of entrants to the teaching profession 17 examinations were made.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis is offered for the first time to all children in the year of their 13th birthday. With the consent of the parents, a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of Tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates that the child has not encountered tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

In addition, vaccination is offered each year to those pupils over the age of 13 years, who have previously been absent or whose parents have not consented. Each child has, therefore, a continuing opportunity to be vaccinated before leaving school.

<u>No. of consent forms issued.</u>	<u>No. of affirmative consent forms received.</u>	<u>Mantoux Test.</u>	<u>Mantoux Negative.</u>	<u>Mantoux Positive.</u>
839	482	415	377	38
<u>Not Ascertained.</u>	<u>B.C.G. Vaccination.</u>			

HEALTH VISITING.

During the year the following people were visited:-

No. of children under one year of age	1215
No. of children aged one year & under 2 years	1208
No. of children aged 2 years & under 5 years	2820
Persons aged 65 or over (excluding domestic help service visits)	1352
Total number of cases visited	9166

HOME NURSING.

During the year 25,211 visits were paid by home nurses compared with 21624 in the previous year.

The number of cases attended and visits made are shown below:-

Classification.	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year.
(1) Medical	902	19386
(2) Surgical	380	5021
(3) Infectious Diseases	67	129
(4) Tuberculosis	5	195
(5) Maternal Complications	35	280
(6) Other	20	200
TOTALS:-	1409	25211
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	639	17380
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	162	512
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	233	17679

CHIROPODY SERVICE

A free chiropody service is provided for the following categories of patient:

- (a) Expectant Mothers.
- (b) Persons of Pensionable age. (i.e. Males over 65,
Females over 60.)
- (c) Handicapped Persons.

Clinics are held at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics. Patients who are unable, on health grounds, to attend the clinics, are treated in their homes.

In 1968 680 patients were treated at the Clinics, and made 2033 attendances. 431 patients were treated at home and 1755 treatments given.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a Home Help can be made. These are as follows:-

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| (a) Ill | (d) Expectant Mother |
| (b) Lying-in. | (e) Mental Defective |
| (c) Aged. | (f) A child not over compulsory
school age. |

Before a Home Help can be provided, a form of application must be signed by the head of the household on which he undertakes either to pay the whole cost of the service or to give a statement of his income and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scheme.

Under no circumstances can a Home Help be used as a sitter-in and the amount of assistance which a patient is granted is related strictly to the amount of domestic work which is required to be done.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps in this Division at 31st December, 1968 was 47.

Authorised Divisional Establishment

(i) Basic	47
(ii) From Reserve	1.25
(iii) Total	48.25

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1968

(i) Whole-time	-
(ii) Part-time	70
(iii) Total	70

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st December,
1968

	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Hours Employed</u>
<u>Under 65</u>		
(i) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	17	593
(ii) Chronic Sick and Tuberculous	92	3,118
(iii) Others	15	312
<u>Over 65</u>	<u>583</u>	<u>97,499</u>
	<u>707</u>	<u>101,522</u>

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time - 48.81

MENTAL HEALTH

Much good work in this field was carried out during the year by the two Mental Welfare Officers working in the Division.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF

In 1968, 49 examinations were made of staff in connection with superannuation.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION IN SCHOOLS

In 1962 the school immunisation programme was extended to include protection against Tetanus. There has been growing emphasis for this in recent years and it can now be administered in a combined form with Diphtheria.

By the end of 1968 out of a school population of 12,782 children, 10,124 had received protection against Diphtheria representing 79.20% of the population, whilst in the six years that Tetanus protection has been available, 9,937 (77.74%) children have been immunised against Tetanus.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis was also introduced into the school programme in 1964 in order to improve the immunity rate. 10,301 school children are now protected against this disease, representing 80.58% of the school population.

The ready co-operation of the headteachers is very much appreciated in these schemes, the success of which is shown in the high immunity rates achieved amongst school children.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

During 1968, 382 primary vaccinations against Smallpox were carried out.

THE CHILD NEGLECTED IN ITS OWN HOME

Meetings of the Co-Ordinating Committee for the care of the child neglected in its own home were held.

These meetings attended by representatives of the Health, Welfare, Education and Children's Departments of the County Council, the Health and Housing Departments of the County District Councils, together with the Probation Officer, N.S.P.C.C. Inspector and National Assistance Board Officer, were helpful in providing an interchange of information and a co-ordinated approach to the individual case.

KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1968

BY
L. BARBER
M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.H.

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Sanitary Accommodation	6
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Slaughterhouses	15
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KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
Constitution of Public Health Committee
1968/69

CHAIRMAN:

Councillor G. Penty

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Councillor E. Tree

MEMBERS:

Councillor A. Cardwell

Councillor Mrs. M. Nunns, J.P.

Councillor P. O'Driscoll

Councillor P. H. Furniss

Councillor B. T. Gates

Councillor J. Sellers

Councillor A. Thorpe

Councillor W. G. Watt

KNOTTINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report
of the Chief Public Health Inspector

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Lady and Gentlemen,

For the fourteenth successive year, I take pleasure in submitting my Annual Report covering a year of continuing progress on the environmental health programmes of the town.

My report follows the lines indicated by the Ministry and contains, I hope, not only the relevant facts and figures but some explanatory notes which members may consider to be worth reading.

In the last two or three years, the town has grown at an unprecedented rate and the eye-sores and dilapidated areas which bestrode the town are gradually, but none the less surely, yielding to progress. The demolition of premises which have been emptied for various reasons is now taking place in order that new, modern layouts may replace the gaggle of unplanned, unhygienic shops and dwellings which used to huddle within a stones throw of the river. Meanwhile, the boundaries of the town have been extended, particularly to the South and it is very pleasing to note that private enterprise is now playing its full part in the development of the town.

Smoke control continues to rank highly in the work carried out by the Department and two areas have been approved by the Ministry during the year. Work is continuing at the present time on the conversions of appliances within these areas.

Progress has been made to ensure that the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act are being complied with and in this connection it is pleasing to note that the proportion of modern offices and shops in the town is increasing annually.

During the year a further twist of the financial screw was made and local authorities are having to use the greatest ingenuity to maintain the standards of service and progress to which they have become accustomed. It is to be hoped that these restrictions will be relaxed or one can visualise a very great slowing down of developments as the financial burden becomes less and less tolerable.

The swimming baths were practically completed by the end of the year and should very shortly be playing their part in providing for the increasing leisure time of the population at large.

The new sewage works should be completed within the next twelve months and in fact the works which have to be carried out within the boundaries of the Urban District have now been completed as far as is possible prior to the completion of the main works which are situated just outside the boundaries of the Urban District. Now that the watermains programme has been virtually completed, the new sewage works should remove all the present restrictions on the growth of the town (other than financial restrictions, of course).

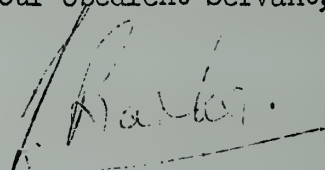
The members of my Department are grateful to the Council and the Council's Public Health Committee for their continued interest and, in particular, for the time allowed for study for professional qualifications and I feel that my Council's attitude in this is very enlightened and far-seeing.

P.T.O.

I should like to thank in particular my Chairman for his support and the other Senior Officers for their continued toleration and prompt handling of the queries which, from time to time, we must necessarily inflict upon them. Without the assistance of other Departments and the continued interest of ones own Committee, ones work could become very much more difficult and very much less inspiring.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,



Public Health Inspector

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section - 1

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE
DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLIES

The Water Authority for the Urban District is the Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board on which this Council is represented. Water is extracted from three bore holes which over the years have become more and more hardpressed to provide for the needs of our developing community. Modernisation and development of both existing and new extraction points has been pressed along as rapidly as possible by the Board. These improvements, together with new and improved pumping mains serving the Urban District, have resulted in a considerable improvement in the supply position within the District.

Restrictions which had to be imposed on certain developments in the area have now been largely removed.

A copy of the Public Analyst's report on the supplies which together make up our mains water, is appended below.

All houses in the district are now connected to the public supply.

ANALYSIS OF MAINS WATER

<u>Parts per million</u>	Roall	Heck	Eggborough	Pollington
Total Solids	280	220	200	260
Chloride	32	26	24	26
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	178	98	122	82
Total Hardness	200	140	120	170
Permanent Hardness	22	42	Nil	88
Temporary Hardness	178	98	120	82
Lead, Copper, Zinc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron	0.2	0.1	Nil	Nil
Manganese	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Free Ammonia	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	4.0	3.0	2.9	4.2
pH.....	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.8

This water is of good organic purity.

(signed) F. W. M. JAFFE.

Richardson & Jaffe,
Bradford

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

It is estimated that there are over 5,185 properties in the district, of which 4560 are occupied dwelling houses. The remainder consist of business and industrial premises and agricultural properties. Only two of these properties do not have a water carriage system of sewage disposal and it is anticipated that one of these will be converted during the coming year. Twenty-eight houses are served by cesspools and these are all in the remoter parts of the town or are on sites where it is impossible to connect to the sewer.

Of the Industrial Premises in the district, the majority are sewered. Cesspools are in use again in the odd place where it is not practical to connect into the sewer and on certain construction sites.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Supplies of disinfectant are available at the Public Health Department as and when required. Disinfection is carried out as necessary.

INSECT INFESTATION

The table below shows the number of complaints received and treatments carried out. These do not correspond as we often treat a number of houses as a result of one complaint.

<u>Infestation</u>	<u>Complaints</u>	<u>Treatments</u>
Ants	97	136
Silverfish	2	6
Cockroaches	1	4
Clovermite	9	7
Miscellaneous	47	81

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the Urban District.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

We have one licensed caravan site in the Urban District, which is licensed for 45 caravans. Showers, baths, w.c.'s and a laundry are provided on the Ministry scale. Electricity and firefighting equipment are also laid on. The site was originally provided mainly for the purpose of accommodating construction workers from the Generating Station but as these workers moved away, so other people gradually filled the site. It was anticipated that the site would probably reduce in size considerably as the construction works come to an end, but there appears to be little difficulty in filling the site with new tenants.

This is somewhat surprising in view of the excellent housing record of the town and the extremely short time which people have to wait, having once applied, for a Council dwelling.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS

We now have 7 scrap metal dealers registered in the district. Only one of these is in a large way of business but it looks as though this type of undertaking is on the increase and what were previously small, part-time businesses now take up more space and comparatively more time to run. This is probably not unconnected with the next item in my report.

Steps are being taken to close two sites which have neither Planning permission nor licences.

DISPOSAL OF OLD MOTOR VEHICLES

Recent legislation covering the disposal of old vehicles was either extremely timely in its appearance or has sparked off a chain reaction of which we are now feeling the effect. Undoubtedly the gradual tightening up on mechanical testing of vehicles, the new tyre laws and perhaps even the much maligned breathalyzer, are having a considerable effect upon owners of older motor vehicles. It appears that it is now a more economic proposition to abandon a car which has broken down or failed its road worthiness test, rather than to carry out the necessary repairs.

Since the middle of 1967, the number of cars abandoned or dumped has steadily increased and there is no sign that this increase has yet slowed down. During 1968 over fifty cars and other vehicles were disposed of.

We have made arrangements with scrap metal dealers to dispose of the vehicles after we have delivered them to their yard.

RODENT CONTROL

From the Rodent Control return, it will be noted that the number of complaints during the year fell sharply, in fact by about one third, but the number of properties inspected for rats and mice for reasons other than notification increased by over 40%.

This reflects a gradual change in the method of working of the operator as he gains more experience with the newer estates. A large number of complaints originate from recently built properties and the operator now treats these houses a block at a time rather than as individual premises. This has the dual effect of reducing the number of complaints received and more efficiently disposing of the rat population.

The major bait used is still the anti-coagulant poison, Warfarin, backed up from time to time by Zinc Phosphide and Arsenous Oxide. On the very odd occasion, we must resort to trapping and even ferrets to finally clear rat infestations.

Mice, which have from time to time proved difficult to clear with Warfarin (although there is no direct evidence as yet of any Warfarin resistance being developed) respond very quickly to Alphachloralose in the form of "Alphakil". On two or three occasions, "Alphakil" has also cleared up stubborn rat infestations where only very small numbers of rats are concerned.

The Contract Service remains in operation and provides a sizeable source of income to the Local Authority to help pay for the cost of Rodent Control in the district. In addition to the Contract Service,

work is carried out at business premises on a time and materials basis and the appropriate accounts are rendered. No private work of this kind is carried out until we have written agreement to pay from the occupier.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

ANNUAL REPORT ON RATS AND MICE

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1968

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS

- 1. Number of properties in district.
- 2. a) Total no. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.
b) No. infested by (i) Rats
(ii) Mice
- 3. a) Total no. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.
b) No. infested by (i) Rats
(ii) Mice

TYPE OF PROPERTY	
NON-AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
5,185	33
166	4
101	3
32	1
271	6
59	4
45	2

SEWERS

- 4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year.

Yes

* * * * *

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section - 2

HOUSING

NEW HOUSING

The most pleasing figure in respect of new housing within the district during the year under review is that for houses provided by the private sector for purchase. The figure of 99 houses is, I think, a post-war record for private construction in this district.

The number of dwellings completed by the Local Authority reflects a running down of the major contract let some two years ago but as an even greater number of houses went out to tender during this year, I have no doubt that next year's figures for the public sector will once again prove to be very high. A total of 129 completely new dwellings were provided during the year and this, in total, is about the average figure for the town. Last year, of course, was a major peak in our housing record and it could not be expected that this rate of construction could be held for any length of time.

Both the private and the public sector show little signs of slowing down to date, although I have no doubt that the impressive and rather dismaying increase in the cost of borrowing must have an effect before very much longer.

OVERCROWDING

There were no cases of overcrowding brought to the notice of the Department during the year. One reason for this, of course, is that lodgers in Knottingley are so quickly housed that overcrowding has no time to develop.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The Council's slum clearance programme is no longer a matter for concern and in fact our programmed slum clearance has now ended. Those houses which are at present being demolished are, generally speaking, properties in redevelopment areas which were taken as Individual Unfit houses some time ago and are only now being demolished as the Council or private owner clears the site prior to redevelopment.

I take this opportunity of re-iterating once again that Slum Clearance is not a specific problem with an ad-hoc solution. I personally dislike the word 'slum' used in the context of house clearance as unfortunately it has connotations which are widely removed from the conditions which many people manage to maintain in the type of house now being dealt with. I would prefer to use the term 'Housing Clearance' or 'Sub-amenity houses' as these phrases give a better picture of the type of property now being removed by action under the Housing Acts.

Whilst the standard of living rises, the standard of accommodation demanded also rises and one cannot, therefore, foresee the time when there will not be houses which are considerably below the then contemporary standard. It is these houses which must be removed either by the provision of the extra facilities and amenities or by the physical clearance of the properties. To this extent, housing clearance is self-perpetuating and in a district with a housing stock including houses built over the last century and a half at least, one cannot foresee the year when no clearance action will be taken.

HOUSING STATISTICS

I give below a copy of the Housing Statistics for the year 1968 as submitted to the Ministry, which show the work carried out by the Department during the year and also, to some degree at least, the results.

1. Number of dwelling houses in the district. 4569
2. Number of houses included in above (a) Back to Back Nil
(b) Single Back 8

3. SLUM CLEARANCE

Estimated number of unfit houses at 31.12.68. in respect of which no representation has yet been made.

20 (nominal)

Details of future slum clearance programmes - Houses are represented when discovered by survey. Programmed clearance now completed.

4. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Number of houses included in Representations made during the year:-

(a) In Clearance Areas Nil

(b) Individual Unfit Houses 13

A HOUSES DEMOLISHED DURING THE YEAR

In or adjoining Clearance Areas declared under Section 42 of the Hsg. Act, 1957.	Unfit for human habitation	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein.	— —
	Included by reason of bad arrangement.	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein.	— —
	On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act 1957.	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein.	— —
Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas.	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein.	21 21
	Local authority houses certified unfit by the M.O.H.	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein.	— —
	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein.	1 1
	Houses included in unfitness orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act, 1961.	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein.	— —

Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed.	Reported as closed up to 31.12.67.	3
	Reported as closed since 31.12.67.	1

B UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings

Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961.	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein.	15 15
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957.	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein.	- -
PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957.	Number of dwellings	-

C NUMBER OF PERSONS DISPLACED DURING YEAR

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	-
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	14
From houses to be closed	4
From parts of buildings to be closed	-

D NUMBER OF FAMILIES DISPLACED DURING YEAR

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	-
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	3
From houses to be closed	1
From parts of buildings to be closed	-

E UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT

After informal action by local authority	by owner	20
After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	(a) by owner	-
	(b) by local authority	15
After formal notice under Public Health Acts		-
Previously included in a clearance order which has been or will be modified or revoked under Section 24 Housing Act 1961.		-
Previously included in a demolition order which has been or will be revoked under Section 24 Housing Act 1957.		-
Previously included in a closing order which has been or will be determined under Section 27 Housing Act 1957.		-

F HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (Other than unfit houses made fit) After formal notice under Public Health Acts.

G UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

POSITION AT END OF YEAR	Retained for temporary accommodation	Under Section 48	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
		Under Section 17(2)	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
		Under Section 46	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
		Licensed for temp. accomm. under sec. 34 or 53 No. of houses		—

H PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed or compulsory purchase orders.	No. of houses	4
	No. of occupants	12
5. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings.	(a) Clearance Areas etc. (b) Overcrowding.	— 2

6. OVERCROWDING

Overcrowding is not a problem in this district and can be alleviated by re-housing very quickly if any case does come to our notice.

7. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:—

By the Local Authority 30 By Private Enterprise 99

8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) <u>CONVERSIONS</u> (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	—	—	—
(b) <u>IMPROVEMENTS</u>	15	15	14

9. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section - 3

FOOD INSPECTION

AND

CONTROL



SLAUGHTERHOUSES

We now have only three privately owned slaughter houses in the district, one of which is confined purely to the slaughter of horses. The majority of horse meat is exported to Continental countries.

There is no Public Abbatoir in the district.

MEAT INSPECTION

Meat inspection is still carried out at the three slaughterhouses in the town, generally in overtime at weekends. This is one of the problems one faces when the small butcher has his own slaughter house. His staff probably consists only of his immediate family and slaughtering must be done at a time when the shop is not open. Most of these butchers like to buy their own animals at market and few of them have extensive grounds for holding their stock, once purchased. It is very difficult, therefore, for a butcher who must attend his shop, buy at the markets and then slaughter animals, to fit in with the normal office hours of this country.

Generally speaking, little disease is found in the animals killed in this district. The strangest thing about the statistics given below is that horses, which suffer from far less disease than cattle, appear to have a much worse record than do the cattle slaughtered in the town. This is almost exclusively caused by the presence of hydatid cysts in livers. These are caused by a parasitic infestation which, generally speaking, is of little consequence to the animals health and to the meat produced from these animals.

The horse meat is practically all exported to the Continent, thereby increasing Knottingley's contribution to the country's efforts to solve the balance of payments problem with the Common Market.

PARTS CONDEMNED

<u>Cattle:</u>	Part liver	-	Parasitic
	2 livers	-	Distamotosis
<u>Pigs:</u>	8 plucks	-	Pneumonia
	4 plucks	-	Parasitic
	2 plucks	-	Fever
	4 livers	-	Milkspot
	2 heads	-	T.B.
<u>Sheep:</u>	18 plucks	-	Parasitic
	3 livers	-	Parastic
<u>Horses:</u>	13 livers	-	Hydatidosis
	4 livers	-	Melanososis
	5 lungs	-	Pneumonia
	11 livers	-	Distamotosis
	1 lung	-	Inflammation

MEAT INSPECTION

	Cattle excluding Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	419	831	604	181
Number inspected	419	831	604	181
<u>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	21	18	34

MEAT INSPECTION FIGURES CONT.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	2	-
<u>Cysticerci</u>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-

FOOD HAWKERS

All food hawkers in the Urban District are registered under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, Section 76.

Before registration all vehicles must have a self contained hot water supply, a sink, soap and towel.

31 hawkers are now registered with this Authority. This figure includes one new registration, granted during 1968. Six hawkers premises are registered.

Hawkers have been inspected during the year, not only for compliance with the Registration particulars but also with an eye on the new Regulations.

Minor infringements were found from time to time but they were rectified after the hawker had been duly notified.

FOOD PREMISES

I give below a list of food premises in the district.

Registered Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955

For the sale and storage for sale of ice-cream	-	31
For the manufacture and sale of ice-cream	-	1
For the preparation of sausages or preserved food	-	7

Other Food Premises

Butchers	-	9
Cafes	-	4

Works and School Canteens	-	20
Fish and Chip Shops	-	12
Bakehouses	-	1
Slaughterhouses	-	3
Clubs and licensed premises	-	28
Other food shops	-	51

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

The pattern of previous years has been repeated during 1968 in that the older, less convenient shops are disappearing either as a result of sheer economic pressure or by their demolition for re-development purposes. New shops continue to be taken in the district but, as many of the present proprietors do not wish to rent new premises, the number of shops available is still reducing slightly but the standard of shops, of service and of choice of consumer goods does appear to be improving.

The larger and more modern shops are much easier to keep clean and also give greater encouragement to the staffs to comply with the common sense, but vital food hygiene regulations.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section - 4

PUBLIC CLEANSING



REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The service continues at a most gratifying level of efficiency and there is no doubt that this is due to the extra money the men can earn through the Incentive Bonus Scheme. We provide a weekly collection to all premises plus an extra collection at shops where large quantities of refuse are produced or where particularly obnoxious refuse is produced. In addition to this, we have inaugurated a Friday afternoon collection for large items such as furniture and so on in an attempt to obviate the dumping of such items throughout the district. I feel this is a very worthwhile addition to our service and would hope that it will be more widely used as time goes on.

During the year 1968, the replacement refuse vehicle was ordered and it is hoped to take delivery about the middle of 1969. This should enable us to have a stand-by vehicle for emergencies such as vehicle break-downs and holiday periods.

Refuse disposal continues to cause very little concern except from the point of view of fires.

It is very difficult to prevent totting on the tip and this is the direct cause of many of our fires, resulting in a considerable expenditure to prevent the tip becoming dangerous. A number of prosecutions have been taken against people found picking over on the tip and fines have been imposed by the magistrates.

The tip is controlled by one man using a loading shovel and, generally speaking, is kept in good condition and reasonably free from rodent infestation.

CESSPOOL AND GULLY EMPTIER

The vehicle and crew carrying out this work have an extremely varied career and are liable to be called to all sorts of emergencies, many of which take up a considerable amount of their time. Despite this, with the occasionally judicious use of overtime, the majority of works which they undertake are kept under control and very few complaints are received concerning the efficiency of either the vehicle or its crew.



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section - 5

CLEAN AIR



CLEAN AIR

DOMESTIC SMOKE CONTROL

During the past year, further progress has been made in this sphere and the two areas made during 1967 have been confirmed by the Minister. Conversion works are in full spate at the moment, both of Council owned and privately owned properties.

Every year, the percentage of central heating installations as against separate, space-heating appliances, increases and it is also noticeable that, with the relaxation over the last year or two in the types of appliances which can be fitted, a much greater number of people are going onto the more efficient appliances and less and less of the traditional, inset, open fires are being installed.

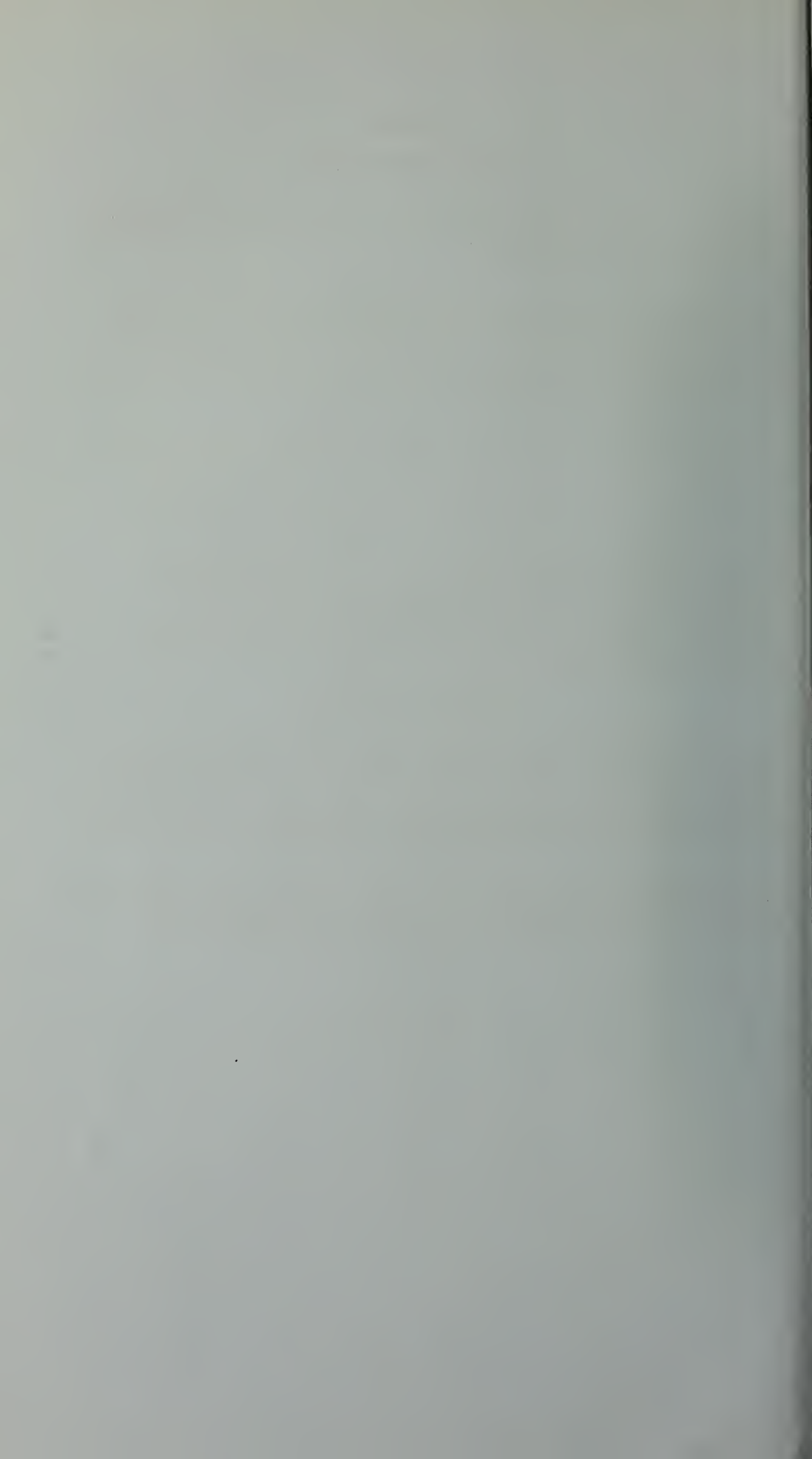
All Council estates are smoke controlled from the very outset and great progress has been made in the type of appliances fitted in these dwellings. Room heaters and radiators are now a standard form of heating and this may well be having its effect on the private sector by encouraging people to go in for these more efficient appliances.

The amendment to the Clean Air Act, making it illegal for dealers to sell anything other than authorised fuels in smoke controlled areas, is becoming a strong weapon in the hands of the Local Authorities as far as the enforcement of smoke control areas is concerned. It is hoped that dealers will apply the spirit of this amendment and that, with their co-operation, the job of the Local Authority and its officers can be made easier.

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE CONTROL

I have in previous years mentioned cold blast cupolas as being the one real problem remaining in the town as far as industrial smoke is concerned. Little evidence of nuisance from these plants has been produced during the year, mainly, I must confess, due to the closure of our major defaulting foundry in the town. The remaining cupolas appear to be working efficiently and with a minimum of offence.

We have, during the year, experienced a particular form of pollution from our newest power station but it is felt that the reason for this is now known and, subject to certain further investigations which cannot be made at the present time, a cure will be found.



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Section - 6

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

FACTORIES

The inspection of factories is carried out in conjunction with our duties under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, although, of course, offices which are within the curtilage of a factory are the responsibility of the Factories Inspector and not of the Local Authority. Nevertheless, the two types of inspections fit together very nicely and manage to fill in rather more of our time than one might expect from merely looking at the statistics given below.

The type of works in this district do not lend themselves to the employment of out-workers and we have no return of out-workers from any of the factories in neighbouring authorities.

The statistics given in the table below are set out in the form previously required by the Ministry in the return sent in by Local Authorities and as for the information of members.

ANNUAL REPORT IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1968 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF KNOTTINGLEY

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by L.A.'s.	1	2	-	-
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	57	142	6	-
Other Premises in which Sectn. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	58	144	6	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

As far as we are able to ascertain, all premises covered by the above Act have now been registered and the works required by our initial inspections have now all been carried out.

Inspections have continued during the year but few, if any, contraventions of the Act have been found.

The premises which are exempted are generally premises which will be demolished during the coming year and it is hoped that no further exemptions will be necessary as the people concerned move into larger and more modern premises.

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspection during the year.
Offices	1	77	77
Retail Shops	-	34	34
Wholesale shops, warehouses.	-	2	2
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens.	1	15	15
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	2	128	128

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises.

160

TABLE C - Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

(1) Class of workplace	(2) Number of persons employed
Offices	109
Retail shops	95
Wholesale departments, warehouses	6
Catering establishments open to public	41
Canteens	3
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	254
Total Males	87
Total Females	167

TABLE D - EXEMPTIONS

Class of Premises (1)	No. of exemptions current at 31st Dec. (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)
PART I - SPACE (SEC. 5(2))		
Offices	1	1
Retail shops	-	-
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens.	1	1
Fuel storage depots	-	-
PART II - TEMPERATURE (SEC. 6)		
Offices	1	1
Retail shops	-	-
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	1	1
Fuel storage depots	-	-
PART III - SANITARY CONVENIENCES (SEC. 9)		
Offices	1	1
Retail shops	1	1
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	1	1
Fuel storage depots	-	-
PART IV - WASHING FACILITIES (SEC. 10)		
Offices	1	1
Retail shops	2	2
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	1	1
Fuel storage depots	-	-

TABLE E - Prosecutions

No complaints, summary applications or prosecutions have been laid or instituted during the year.

TABLE F - Inspectors

Number of Inspectors appointed under Sec. 52(1) or (5) of the Act.

1

Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act.

Nil

NOISE ABATEMENT

There has been only one complaint of excessive noise during the year and a visit to the firm concerned resulted in remedial measures being taken with the result that, so far, it has not been brought to our attention again.

We were working during the year on the problem caused by a gas turbine installation which is very rarely used but does appear to offend a number of near-by householders when it is in operation. Fortunately, or unfortunately, depending on your point of view, the installation was closed down for some considerable time as the whole of the Associated power station underwent repair and modification. When the plant recommences operations, we may well find that the problem has been cured, but this can only be checked after the plant has been re-started.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

1968

Accumulations	7
Canal Boats	16
Cesspools	12
Drainage Inspections	39
Drainage Tests	16
Factories Mechanical	142
Factories Non-mechanical	2
Licensed Premises	39
Nuisance Inspections	148
Refuse Collection	118
Refuse Disposal	171
Rodent Control	447
Schools	10
Smoke Observations	6
Smoke Control Visits : Factories	14
Domestic	893
Tents, Vans and Sheds	131
Water Supplies	2
Food Inspections	17
Shops Act Inspections	6
Butchers	19
Grocers	121
Fried Fish	12
Other Food Shops	93
Canteens	37
Ice-cream Premises	48
Food Preparing Premises	14
Bakehouses	3
Hawkers	57
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	243
Houses Inspected	87
Re-visits	341
Unfit Houses	6
Dirty and Verminous Premises	37
Infectious Disease	15
Interviews	417
Overcrowding Complaints	2
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	160
Insect Infestation	279
Improvement Grants	15
Miscellaneous	361
TOTAL	3,604

